BROWNLOW'S WEEKLY WHIG.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor. "THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS." TERMS:—TWO DOLLARS, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXIII. KNOXVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861. NUMBER 3.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Terms of Subscription.

TWO DOLLARS a year, payable invariably in advance. No subscription will be received for a less period than six months.

Remittances can be made through the Post Office, at the risk of the Publisher, when the receipt of the Post-master is taken for the amount forwarded.

Orders for CHANGE OF DIRECTION must give the Post Office, County and State to which the paper has been and is to be sent.

Rates of Advertising.

TWELVE LINES OF NONPAREIL MAKE ONE SQUARE.

No. of Squares.	1 Time.	2 Times.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
Half Square,	$1 00	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 50	$6 00
One Square,	1 00	2 00	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two Squares,	2 00	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
[illegible] "	4 00	7 50	8 00	12 70	20 00	30 00
[illegible] "	6 00	11 00	13 00	22 00	28 00	40 00
[illegible] "	12 00	20 00	22 00	40 00	50 00	60 00

Calls on persons to become candidates will be inserted as other advertisements, to be paid for invariably in advance.

All advertisements on which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published TILL FORBID, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements will be considered due when inserted, except those with whom we keep regular accounts.

No advertisements from a distance will be inserted unaccompanied by a remittance, except in cases where the advertiser is known to be punctual.

Brownlow's Whig.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:

Saturday Morning, August 17, 1861.

Settling Accounts.

We again take occasion to name to those who are in arrears with us, and feel able to pay, that they can settle with WILLIAM RULE, who has the accounts for collection, and is authorised to receipt the same. We need what is due us, and we need it very much, or we would not call for payments.

Our Knox County Subscribers.

As a matter of accommodation all round, we will take wheat from subscribers in this county, delivered at McClanahan's Mill, near us, and we will allow ONE DOLLAR PER BUSHEL, for a good article. Others who may prefer it, can pay in fire wood, especially those who live convenient to town. We desire to accommodate ourselves to the times, and to live and let live.

Exchange of Prisoners.

Col. Tyler, of the Confederate army, and nephew of Ex-President Tyler, recently visited Cincinnati to conduct his wife South, and was arrested and confined in Newport Barracks. Mr Smith, a member of the confederate Congress from Alabama, has been arrested in New York, and will be held as a hostage for the release of Mr. Ely, a member of the Federal Congress, confined in the Richmond jail.

The usages of civilized warfare, in all civilized countries, requires a prompt exchange of prisoners, and this on all hands is declared to be the duty of belligerents. Nay, to exchange prisoners with out delay, is considered the highest act of humanity, as well as the duty of the government, no matter how well a prisoner may be treated, in the hands of the enemy, he prefers being released and sent back to the Government in whose cause he had been engaged.

The Administration at Washingthn, has shown more weakness, vanity, and presumption, in its refusal to exchange prisoners, than we had supposed it capable of. It has planted itself upon an abstraction—could not exchange prisoners, because *that act* would be an acknowledgment of the existence of the Southern Confederacy. This is tom-foolery, and a stickling for dignity and etiquette, that can only render them ridiculous. There is such a thing as a Southern Confederacy, or Southern Party, or Sotuhern Army, or whatever we may choose to call them, with 200,000 troops in the field, and they made themselves felt at Manassas, to such an extent, as to at least entitle them to be regarded as belligerents, and an organization that the Washington Government might *afford* to exchange prisoners with!

Matters in New York!

The New York *World*, a Republican paper, represents the state of affairs in that city, as most fearful. It says that the city has suffered not less, in business, than $150,000,000, by the work of Secession and the war. It add's as to the city:

"It continues to lose every day, by stagnation and inaction. Whole classes of merchants have failed. Credit has fallen to its lowest ebb. The great body of commerce is paralyzed."

The same is true of every large town and city on the continent, North and South, and the longer the war continues the worse matters will get. War is death to commerce and trade. Agriculture may cripple along upon a small scale, but trade, commerce, and all works of improvement, must die. Our business men will be ruined on both sides of the line, and men now in good circumstances will be forced to beg their bread. We believe this war is to last for years, and every year it will be more ruinous in its effects.

Lord John Russell's Elevation to the Peerage.

From the London Times, July 16.

The announcement of the intended elevation of Lord John Russel to the House of Peers, although of an event neither premature nor unsuitable, will doubtless take many of our readers by surprise. For the last five and forty years the name of Lord John Russell has been connected with every species of political vicissitude—now with the most complete success, now with the most complete failure; with the formation of one government and the dissolution of another; with Catholic emancipation, with the reform bill, with municipal reform, with the corn laws—in fact, with every stirring and every important measure of the times in which we live. On all these subjects Lord John Russell has played no inconsiderable part, and it cannot seem unreasonable that in the fulness of years and honors the statesman of such long and varied experience should seek for repose in that halcyon region where supply is unknown, where the dinner hour is the most sacred institution, and where an audience of three or four diminishes the difficulty of an orator and the chance of hostile interruption.

Lord John Russel first held a seal in the House of Commons when George III. was king, in the year 1813, before the first Napoleon was hurled from his throne, and while toryism was in the very zenith of its ascendancy. He has been First Lord of the Treasury, and Secretary of State for the Home Colonial and Foreign Departments; and, besides the Government of which he was the head, he has been a member of the administrations of Lord Grey, Lord Melbourne, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Palmerston. But above all, Lord John Russell was the man picked out from the great Liberal party to move in the House of Commons the introduction of the great reform bill.

It was his voice that first inaugurated the great revolution, for such it has undoubtedly proved, of 1832. Lord John Russell's name has been so long connected with the House of Commons that it is difficult to imagine him contending in any other arena. But we can perceive the dignity and admit the wisdom of a retreat from the prominent position which he has so long held in the public eye, before time had made any inroad on his faculties or deprived him of the influence which he has so long exercised over the deliberations of the House of Commons. We have felt it our duty on many occasions to express a strong dissent from the views and a strong disapproval of the proceedings of Lord John Russell. We have nothing to retract; but we, nevertheless, sincerely wish to a statesman who has so long been the companion through our columns of the great public of this country, and the object of so much criticism and animadversion, a long and tranquil enjoyment of the repose which he has earned by a life of manly and incessant labor, such as few men would, we believe, be willing to endure even for the privilege of styling themselves prime minister of England. Lord John Russell retains in the upper House the seals of the foreign office, so that no change need be apprehended in the course of a vigorous and successful policy which, while preserving England free from foreign war and unnecessary intervention in the affairs of other States has extended her influence and raised her character.

Ambulances.

An ambulance is a moving hospital attached to any army for the purpose of rendering immediate assistance to sick or wounded soldiers. It will perhaps interest the reader to have a description of the ambulances captured by our troops after the battle of Manassas:

The body is fifty inches wide, and is divided into two compartments each one entered by means of a door at the rear. The driver sits outside, entirely away from the sufferer, and and is protected from inclement weather by an adjustable calash top. The ambulance has four steel springs on the flexible hickory shafts, and the bed on which the patient lies is also supported by four other steel springs, to which are attached small wheels to facilitate the movement in and out of a wounded soldier, without his rising. The bed and mattress is a decidedly ingenious arrangement, and should be seen to be fully understood.—Either end can be raised any elevation desirable, and either end of the mattress can be made into a good pillow in an instant. A small trap-door in the centre of a bed, worked by means of a spring and bolt, affords a convenience to the sufferer that can be easily appreciated. If the weather is warm, and the sun too hot to admit of hoisting the curtains, a turn of a button unloosens a section of the side, which drops down upon its hinges and the cool air can pass through and over the inmates, while the curtains still shut out the rays of the sun, Several also have a rack over the head, where a trunk or any clothing desirable can be placed, and everything that would conduce to the comfort of the wounded immediately within his reach. In fact, the new ambulance is a complete movable hospital, in which the sufferer can rest at ease, forgetful that he is in the camp or upon the battle-field.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A Pacific Confederacy.

The infamous doctrine that any State has a right to secede, is bearing its natural fruits. Certain politicians in California and Oregon, of the Weller school, are already contemplating a *second division of this great Government*, provided the present rebellion proves successful.

Explicit proof of another infamous plot—a legitimate child of the present—cannot, of course, be now given. The leaders are too shrewd to broach it publicly just now. Such a scheme, if known, would open the eyes of the people more fully to the consequences of Secession, and nerve them to swear eternal resistance to it. The plan is vaguely hinted at, whispered about, and is kept back till the Southern Confederacy is acknowledged.

If the present rebellion succeeds, these schemes for a Pacific Confederacy know very well that the power and prestige of the General Government will be destroyed, and that other attempts disintegrate the Union will be likely to succeed. Of course they oppose the war, and are anxious that the Southern Confederacy should be recognized as an independent nation.

The cotton rebellion, if successful, is but the beginning of trouble, and will hatch successive broods as traitorous and malignant as itself.

UNION.

July 31, 1861.

The Cotton Confederacy in North Alabama.

There continues to be in North Alabama a deep-seated feeling of discontent, not only with the way in which she has been precipitated out of the old Union, but also with the way in which she has been hitched on to the new one of "Confederate States of America." Indeed, one of the leading journals of that section, the Tuscumbia North Alabamian, takes the ground that the State is not an integral portion of that new nationality. In replying to a contemporary, the editor of that paper says:

In case we get you to understand and acknowledge that the people of Alabama have not surrendered, irrevocably, all their rights into the hands of the Montgomery Deputies, and that the Constitution and laws enacted by that body, until they undergo the ordeal of approval by the people, have no binding force in any of the States, then we shall have some hopes of your becoming more rational, if not more courteous in future.

Our position is simply this: That the people of Alabama are not legally or morally bound by any Constitution forming or formed by the Deputies at Montgomery, styling themselves the Congress of the Confederate States of America, nor can they be so bound, until such Constitution receives their approval; that there is no Southern Confederacy or union of Southern States in existence, at this time; that it is an open question, a proper question for the people to canvass and determine whether they will oppose or adopt a *Southern Confederacy*.

The question is not, as we see it presented by the precipitators: "Shall we sustain the rights and the honor of Alabama, or shall we oppose them?" It is simply an inquiry as to the most approved mode of sustaining the true interests, the rights, and the honor of our people. Can that be best done by standing alone; by a union of the Cotton States, by a union with the Border States; a co-operation with the slave States, or a union with all the States? That is the question for the people at the proper time to decide at the polls. Until they do decide and express their will, Alabama stands alone.

From the beginning we are opposed to the act of secession. We opposed it to the last and would oppose it again if it were an open question; but Alabama is out of the Union, and we acquiesce in the decision, while at the same time we disapprove the act. Alabama now stands disconnected from the Federal Union by the sovereign will of her people, as expressed in Convention. Up to this time she has formed no alliance with any other State, and the people have the undoubted right to determine and direct her future destiny. In the exercise of this right there is nothing "factious," nothing dishonorable—nothing alarming, unless it be to those who assume the right to rule the people against their will. If a majority of the people prefer a union of Alabama with the seceded States, in preference to any other mode or form of Government, they have only to say so when the Constitution is presented to them for ratification. If they approve it, then they will be subject to the Government of a Southern Confederacy. If they disapprove it, then they will remain as they now are till *they see proper to form some other alliance.*

Traitors at the Capitol.

Colonel Forney writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Press as follows:

Mr. Breckenridge threatens the President from his place in the Senate, surpassess Rhett and Yancey in the violence of his denunciations of the preparations to preserve the Government, and openly visits the Secession prisoners in our jails, holding familiar conversations with them. Mr. Burnett and Mr. Vallandigham obediently follow his example in the House. I know that in many a private residence in this city these demonstrations are applauded, and the defeat of our army celebrated with ecstatic saturnalias. These parties are not alone hostile to all free Government, not merely the infuriated foes of the United States, but they are inflamed with the belief that the war commenced upon the authority of the Government will close in their complete triumph. When the Federal power is fully restored at this point, and when the majesty of the law can no longer be insulted with impunity, it will be the first duty of the President and of Gen. McClellan to root out all covert and overt treason from every community over which the flag of our country is permitted to float, beginning with Washington.

Great Men.

Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave, Boethius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the writer of the "Lusiad," ended his days in an almshouse; Vaugelas left his body to the surgeon to help pay his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for $75, and died in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway perished of hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele was in perpetual warfare with the bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grasp of the law.

Affecting Incident—Meeting of Brothers.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from the camp near Manassas, relates the following very affecting incident:

I, together with several other gentlemen from Montgomery, a day or two ago, witnessed one of the most affecting incidents which will probably occur during this *unholy* and *unnatural* war, if it should last for twenty years. We were straggling over the battle field, examining the ground upon which we had such a bloody conflict and won such a glorious victory, two days before. We came unexpectedly into the Centreville road and seeing a house upon our left with the usual signs betokening a hospital, one of our party being a physician, expressed a wish to get down and examine the wounded. Upon inquiry we learned that a stable just below the house contained thirteen wounded Yankees: we forthwith proceeded to the stable, and upon entering found a Washington Artilleryman seated by the side of a wounded soldier evidently ministering to him with great care and tenderness. I introduced myself to him and asked if he aided in working the battery which fought with the first Virginia Brigade. He told me he did not—he had fought in a battery lower down, and then remarked "that it was very hard to fight as he had fought and turn and find *his own brother* fighting against him," at the same time pointing to the wounded soldier from whose side he had just risen. I asked if it was possible that was his brother. "Yes, sir, he is my brother Henry. the same mother bore us—the same mother nursed us. We meet the first time for seven years I belong to the Washington Artillery, from New Orleans—he to the 1st Minnesota Infantry. By the merest chance I learned he was here wounded, and sought him out to nurse and attend him" Thus they met—one from the far North, the other from the extreme South—on a bloody field in Virginia—in a miserable stable, far away from their mother, home and friends—both wounded—the infantryman by a musket ball in the right shoulder, the artilleryman by the wheel of a caisson over his left hand. Thus they met after an absence of seven years. Their names are Frederick Hubbard, Washington Artillery, and Henry Hubbard, 1st Minnesota Infantry. We met a surgeon of one of the Alabama regiments and related the case to him, and requested, for the sake of the artilleryman, that his brother might be cared for. He immediately examined and dressed his wounds, and sent off in haste for an ambulance to take the wounded "Yankee" to his own regimental hospital.

M. F.

An Army's Manner of Movement.

There are a great many things besides men and guns essential to an army; and a commander, about to lead an army into a hostile country, first sees that the commissariat is well provided with provisions, that there are ample means of transportation, and that there is a reserve of ammunition and clothing, and a good supply of hospital stores and medicines. All the preliminary arrangements for the march having been carefully made, the "order of march" is communicated to the several commanding officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, but not published in order. The troops are distributed according to the character of the country. In a very open country, a large proportion of cavalry would be at the head of the column; but generally it is distributed throughout the line.

The artillery should be in the rear of the first foot regiment. An advance of rear guard of mounted troops—one or two companies—should be detailed each day; and the regiment that has the right of the line one day should be next day in the rear. In a woody or mountainous country detachments of flankers and skirmishers are thrown out to the right and left of the column, at a distance of one or two hundred paces, to keep a sharp look-out, and prevent any such disastrous experience as those painfully and recently familiar to us in connection with the ambuscade on the road to Vienna.

The column having been formed at half or quarter distance, and the baggage train assembled in the rear, protected by a guard selected from each regiment for its own baggage, the column is put in motion and the march commenced with the same regularity as would be observed by a regiment moving in or out of garrison town, the band playing, the light infantry with arms sloped and those of the riflemen slung over the shoulder, the officers with swords drawn, exact wheeling distance preserved, and perfect silence observed.

After having proceeded a short distance in this manner, the word of command, "route step," is given by the General at the head of the leading battalion, and passed quickly on to the rear. The captains, instead of continuing at the heads of their companies, draw back to the rear of them, that they may see any man of their respective companies who attempt to quit the rank without leave.—The soldiers then march and carry their arms in any manner convenient to them, conversation and smoking being ordinarily allowed.

The Great Fire in London.

A London letter of July 6, says:

The terrible fire that has reached a cypher of more than $20,000,000 damage is not yet extinguished. Two days ago the roar of the flames and the continued detonation of explosive substances were still more appalling than any ordinary fire that has been seen in these islands during our generation. Great suffering has been occasioned in certain quarters of the city, and insurance companies find their stock greatly depreciated. I have heard the loss estimated at one-half more than the amount I have stated, but I prefer the medium estimate.

The spectacle of the ruined quarter at night is grand beyond description, and a regular branch of trade, in a limited way, has sprung up in the ways and means of gratifying sight-seers and curiosity hunters, whose eagerness seeks for views, descriptions and "specimens" of every kind of the great fire.

The Conspiracy.

As has been often remarked, the secessionists of South Carolina have now furnished abundant evidences that they have been long conspiring the dissolution of the Union. The folowing are extracts from speeches made in the South Carolina Convention, viz:

Mr. Packer, speaking of secession, said: "It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us, but it has been gradually culminating for a long series of years."

Mr. Ingles said: "Most of us have had this subject under consideration for the last twenty years."

Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life."

Mr. Rhett said: "It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years." And he further said: "We are about to sunder our relations with that section, [the North,] and I trust forever."

On another occasion Mr. Rhett said: 'The Federal laws laying taxes on the people of South Carolina have fallen this day; and, so far as we are concerned, fallen I trust forever."

Hence it appears that there has been a long concocted conspiracy to overturn the Government of the United States, and that the causes heretofore alleged are mere pretexts.

Does any friend of the Union believe that these men intend ever to return to their allegiance, no matter what concessions are made by the North, if they can help it? If so he is under a dangerous delusion.

Terrible Rebel Loss at Bull's Run and Manassas.

A Baltimore letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer has the following news from Richmond:

I am told, on good authority, that a merchant in this city has received a letter from his correspondent in Richmond, which significantly indicates that the people of that city are heartily sick, not only of Secession and its sorrowful fruits, but of the war. It is also asserted, if President Davis and his army do not meet with greater success than they did at Bull Run and Manassas, a counter feeling will manifest itself among the people by no means encouraging to the rebel President and the cause he has espoused. The slaughter of the Confederates is represented as terrible—much greater than intimated by accounts in the newspapers.

The truth regarding the killed and wounded is suppressed, as far as there is any possibility of doing so. When the whole story of Manassas is told, if ever, it will prove astounding. Great distress prevails among the Southern troops. They are not only destitute of comforts, but of the absolute necessities of subsistence. Clothes, shoes, food, war munitions, all are lamentably scarce, as is money also.

Prisoners at Manassas.

The Washington Intelligencer learns on good authority that the officers named below are amongst the prisoners now at Manassas Junction. They were all taken by the Secessionists, after the battle at Bull's Run, whilst attending to the wounded in one of the hospitals:

Harry L. Perrin, Hospital Steward of the Fire Zouaves; A. M. Underhill, 1st Lieut. Co. G, Fire Zouaves; E. F. Taylor, Surgeon 1st R I. Vol.; C. J. Murphy, Quartermaster 38th N. Y.; John Bagley, Lieut. 69th N. Y.; Mr. Vredenbergh, Hospital Steward 14th N. Y.; Dr. Swift; Dr. Buckster, Surgeon 5th Maine; Surgeon of the 38th N. Y.; Surgeon of the 1st Minnesota: Surgeon of the 3d U. S. Infantry.

Prayer for a Pagan President.

The Chicago Tribune has the following of Mr. Buchanan:

"His speech is the speech of Job—his pen is the pen of Jeremiah. He prays and fasts and mortifies the flesh. In the absence of manhood he falls back on penance; in the lack of intellect he relies on ghostly consolation. Poor wretched old shadow of a Christian! O, for a brave, honest Heathen at the helm of State—a proud, potent Pagan—a defiant, unregenerate Son of Sin."

THE LARGEST APPLE TREE IN AMERICA.—There is growing on the farm of T. K. Adams, in Rockcastle county, Ky., an Apple tree, planted by William Caulfax in the year 1800, that measures above the ground fifteen feet in circumference; four feet from the ground, twelve feet; it is five feet to the fork; one fork measures seven feet nine inches, and the other five feet five inces. The branches extend each way from the body sixty-five feet. The fruit is of an excellent quality, resembling the Queen apple. Keeps well all winter.

FISH CAUGHT BY CRINOLINE.—A woman in Hocky Hill was passing a brook which runs into Connecticut River, when she saw two fine shad sunning themselves in the stream. Of course she desired to capture the fish, and having nothing better to do it with, took her hoops, covered them with a skirt, tied the upper end, set the contrivance in the brook, drove the fish in the aforesaid contrivance, and draw them out upon dry land the victims of woman's skill and hoops.